

Scranton Tribune

Published weekly, except Sunday, by the Scranton Tribune Company, at Fifty Cents per Annum in Advance. Office: 100 Nassau St., New York City. Agent for Foreign Advertising: J. B. Vreeland, 100 Nassau St., New York City. Sold at the Postoffice at Scranton, Pa., as Second-Class Mail Matter, October 11, 1879. SCRANTON, AUGUST 11, 1898.



REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

STATE.

Governor—WILLIAM A. STONE, Lieutenant Governor—F. S. GOTT, Secretary of Internal Affairs—JAMES W. LATA, Judge of Superior Court—W. W. PORTER, Congressmen—at-Large—SAMUEL A. DAVENPORT, GALUSIA A. GROW.

LEGISLATIVE.

Senate.

Twentieth Dist.—JAMES C. VAUGHAN, House. First District—JOHN R. FAIR, Fourth District—JOHN F. REYNOLDS.

COLONEL STONE'S PLATFORM.

It will be my purpose when elected to conduct myself as to win the respect and good will of those who have opposed me as well as those who have given me their support. I shall be the governor of the whole people of the state. Abuses have undoubtedly grown up in the legislature which are neither the fault of one party nor the other, but rather the growth of custom. Unnecessary investigations have been authorized by committees, resulting in unnecessary expense to the state. It will be my care and purpose to correct these and other evils in so far as I have the power. It will be my purpose while governor of Pennsylvania, as it has been my purpose in the public positions that I have held, with God's help, to discharge my whole duty. The people are greater than the parties to which they belong. I am only jealous of their favor. I shall only attempt to win their approval and my experience has taught me that that can best be done by an honest, modest, daily discharge of public duty.

The Tribune has received an unsigned letter taking the ground that not only is Commodore Sampson the greatest of our naval heroes but that Schley was really in the way at Santiago. Schley certainly was in Cervera's way. But at this point, everybody having had his say and formed his fixed opinion, we guess it will be wise to let the Sampson-Schley controversy drop.

Facing Every Issue.

The Republican gubernatorial nominee, Colonel Stone, in an interview in the Pittsburgh Dispatch, illustrates his candor and strong self-command. Being asked to give in brief an outline of his intentions if elected he replied: "In undertaking to serve all the people of the state I can only say that my course as governor, if elected, will be a continuation of my course as congressman. It will not be my purpose, by any novel or unprecedented action, to win public approval. I believe that the man best serves the people and merits their regard who performs the duties of office with modesty and simplicity: who, in his daily walk and conversation, is content with simple discharge of plain duty, and leaves to the future, without fuss or worry, the appreciation of his work."

Colonel Stone explained that the reason why he did not in the preliminary canvass answer charges brought against the Republican management in Pennsylvania was because he did not believe those issues were involved in his candidacy for the nomination inasmuch as not since 1872 had he held any state office. "But," he added, "there is nothing in the record of the Republican administration in Pennsylvania that I, as a member of that party, am ashamed of, but on the contrary it challenges that of any other state in the Union, and in many respects has been far superior. Taxation for state purposes has been largely reduced, and no farm, profession, trade or occupation contributes today to the revenue of the state. It stands first among the states in support of the public schools. Of the annual revenue, raised principally from the corporations, 65 per cent. is used for the support of the public schools, 20 per cent. for the aid of public charity, 15 per cent. is alone used for the government and administration of the state proper, and in that is included salaries of judges and the county school superintendents. I think about \$11,000,000 annually is appropriated for all state purposes. This is much less than is required to run the largest city in Pennsylvania, with a population of about one-sixth of the entire state.

"No one, except corporations, men having money at interest, men conducting a business and paying a mercantile tax, and those who pay a collateral inheritance tax, pay any state tax in Pennsylvania. Every school house in Pennsylvania is a monument to the Republican party, and a witness to the intelligence and patriotism of Pennsylvania. Things have been attempted by individual members of the party in the legislature and out of it, undoubtedly, that would not pass free of criticism, but the most of such attempts have failed, and the party ought not to be blamed for the attempts of individuals, but rather to be credited with the failure of these attempts. There is no reason why any Republican in the state should be ashamed of his party, but every reason why he should be proud of it. In so far as I am concerned, it will not be my purpose to conduct this campaign under a plea of non-representation, but to meet every issue raised, if it is an issue

worthy of notice, fairly and squarely before the people. There can be no question that this courageous, outspoken and straightforward course will win as it will deserve the approval of the people.

Candidate George Jenks will be notified without the aid of Scranton eloquence at Bedford Springs, but Jimmy O'Neill, of Carbonade, is expected to take care that Lackawanna county is not sponged off the map when "prominent Democrats and others" get together on August 17.

Public Baths for Scranton.

The sad drowning accident which took place on Monday afternoon in Rearing Brook would probably not have occurred if there were in this city a public bath where young boys and men of the class to which the unfortunate belonged could have belonged could satisfy that craving for the physical refreshment which comes from a bath, and that instinct of personal cleanliness which is a hereditary trait of civilized man. In a city of the size and population of Scranton, with its unequalled facilities as an inland town for the storage of fresh water, it seems the strangest thing in the world that there are not public baths and plenty of them. This is an undertaking which is within the province and is essentially the duty of the city council.

Considering the murkiness of the work in which the majority of the laboring population of the city and its suburbs are engaged, it is scarcely credible that Scranton is destitute of such a primary condition of health, cheerfulness and cleanliness as a public bath. Bathing, whether for cleanliness or pleasure, is so indispensable to the preservation of perfect health under modern conditions of urban life that public baths are regarded in all cities that are administered with some regard to the comfort and convenience of the citizens as of little less importance than a hygienic point of view than a perfect system of drainage is from the sanitary standpoint. Indeed one is the rational and scientific complement of the other. The superficial washing of the face and hands by the man or boy who works hard and perspires much is not enough to induce that healthy action of the entire body which is the result of the pores of the skin being kept unclogged. The body is continually undergoing a process of waste and reconstruction. The normal regularity of this physical phenomenon is promoted by frequent baths; it becomes retarded and irregular from the want of them, and ill-health, disease, and premature disability are the result.

The wise men of the east said dirt was brother to the plague. They knew whereof they spoke. One-half, if not three-fourths, of the epidemic, endemic and contagious diseases with which mankind is afflicted are directly the outcome of dirt, not necessarily in its rudimentary aspects, but in the more insidious form of personal and household slovenliness. The grime with which a miner is coated after he leaves his work is not dirt. It is mere desiccated dust. But every miner and every breaker boy in the valley would feel all the better and all the healthier for a good swim in the summer or a warm bath in the winter if the facilities were provided for him. The household tub until something better is provided must of course satisfy the bathing requirements of our working population. But there is no earthly reason, financial or otherwise, why something more universal and accommodating should not be provided here. We are confident that public baths, even as a private enterprise, would pay large dividends from the start.

It is not within our province to show how these might be provided, or to estimate their cost. The water catchment on the mountains that surround the Lackawanna valley is practically inexhaustible, spring, summer, autumn and winter. Two or three artesian wells sunk in the proper localities would supply all the water that could possibly be required. If open reservoirs were found impracticable for such a purpose, or too expensive, here is a work which is ready to hand: a franchise to be given for the mere request. A boom in baths would be a boon and a blessing to Scranton and its neighborhood and a source of large and immediate revenue to its enterprising projectors.

The success attending General Miles' campaign in Porto Rico may be ascribed by some to good luck, but to the most of us it looks more like good management. Overcharging the Government. At the last session of congress a subcommittee of the house was directed to conduct an inquiry with a view to ascertaining if the United States is paying an unfair price to the railroad companies for the transportation of the mails. This investigation was an outgrowth of the defeat of the Loud postal reform bill, one of the arguments contributing to that defeat being the uncontradicted assertion of expert authority that under existing contracts the railroads which carry the mails are literally robbing the government.

The sub-committee has not yet got down to serious business, but we notice in the Boston Transcript a statement by Carl W. Ernst, who formerly had a responsible position in the Boston postoffice, which, if not overdrawn, would appear to indicate that the subcommittee has plenty of work before it. Says Colonel Ernst: "The total mail matter in any one year has never been so much as 300,000 tons. For evidence, see the report of the postoffice department for 1890, page 50; report for 1894, page 32; senate report, page 115. The weight of all mail matter in 1897 is reported at 264,000 tons. The railroads did not carry the whole. They did not carry local or drop matter; they did not carry certain star route matter; they did not carry all foreign matter. Did they carry 200,000 tons? Perhaps not. But granting they did, what pay did they take? The superintendent of the railway mail service reports the rate for July 1, 1897, at \$4,754,748. The inference seems fair that railroads took just about \$179 for every ton of mail matter they carried. For a ton of common freight they took about a dollar.

The entire cost of handling a ton of express matter, including transportation, terminal expenses and dividends, is less than \$30, as the census of 1890 shows. We pay about as much for railway mail transportation as the rest of the world combined. For every pound of mail matter carried by rail, the roads get about 85 cents. An express company paying such rates would fail in six months. The department pays more than eight cents for every pound of mail matter carried by rail, the postal establishment of the country is sacrificed, impoverished, stunted and reduced, that transportation companies may receive more than they fairly earn. The postal service of the United States is kept below the level of countries like Belgium or Switzerland, Sweden or India, and everybody and everything in America enjoys cheap and excellent transportation except the people's mail."

It has repeatedly been estimated by those who have made a study of this subject that if the postoffice department could get the railroads down to a fair price on this service not only would its annual deficit of about \$3,000,000 on the average disappear but a long step could be taken in the direction of penny postage. This does not say that there should not be a re-classification of second class matter along the lines contemplated in the Loud bill but it offers satisfactory reasons why the inquiry into railway charges should be impartial and thorough.

Spain will have to hustle if she is going to win a victory before the peace going sounds.

Our Indemnification.

Information as to the surpassing potential value of the Philippine Islands continues to accumulate. The last issue of Harper's Weekly contained perhaps the fullest exposition of this subject which has appeared in recent periodical literature, being from the pen of Hon. John Barrett, lately United States minister to Siam but now with the American forces at Manila. We would recommend that Mr. Barrett's article be read in whole as offering valuable aid to the formation of an intelligent judgment concerning the question of the disposition of these invaluable war trophies. But for the benefit of those who have not access to Harper's Weekly we quote below one or two of Mr. Barrett's more interesting conclusions.

After noting that under Spain's repressive sway the total annual commerce of the Philippines has not averaged more than \$40,000,000, gold basis, Mr. Barrett says: "If the United States eventually succeeds in taking that amount will go up by strides and bounds, until it passes the \$200,000,000 mark, or to a point where America will be the chief gainer, followed by Great Britain. A richer isolated land or group of islands, viewed comparatively as to area and population, variety of agricultural, mineral, and forest resources undeveloped, in addition to those already improved, cannot be pointed out on the map of the world. But it is not only that say this. Every authority in the Far East that I have consulted affirms this opinion or adds to its emphasis. There are not only gold and silver, but iron and coal; not only vast forests of ship and house building woods, but rarest qualities for furnishing, finishing, and ornamenting; not only great areas given up to the cultivation of sugar, hemp, tobacco, and coffee, but wider reaches of virgin soil untouched, and waiting the hand of the pioneer who is supported by an honest government."

Elsewhere, in the course of a graphic description of the city of Manila, this writer says: "Were Manila permanently in our possession, or that of some enterprising European power, it could be made one of the most beautiful cities of the world, as well as a splendid commercial entrepot and great seaport. Its location and climatic conditions are favorable to all kinds of improvements. Were the water and river-frontage used to best advantage, new wharves, quays or bunds constructed, the principal business streets widened and new ones opened, boulevards and avenues leading to the suburbs, which are the result of section, improved or extended, parks laid out, the moats around the walled city cleaned of their accumulated filth, a sanitary system provided to supplement the water-works already in operation, and natural opportunities for a perfect harbor improved, Manila would easily surpass Yokohama, Shanghai, Saigon, and Singapore in attractiveness, and become as such an American capital in Asia as Calcutta is a British metropolis. Likewise, were the main island of Luzon, and the lesser ones of Palawan, Panay, Cebu, Mindoro, and Mindanao, entirely exploited and developed, railways built, communication with the distant interior established, and trade exchange between Manila and the multitude of lesser points, like Iloilo and Cebu, fostered, there would be a change come over these islands, the Antilles of the Orient, that would astonish the world."

One of the occasions of a former visit to the islands Mr. Barrett made a list of the natural resources that came under his observation. Of woods, he says, there are cedar, sapan-wood, iron-wood, bamboo, ebony, logwood, palmarosa, gum, and a wonderful variety of hard and soft woods. Cultivated or growing wild are to be found hemp, sugar-cane, tobacco, coffee, rice, bananas, ginger, vanilla, cacao, pepper, indigo, pineapples, coconuts, wheat, maize, ramie, and cotton, as well as guavas, limes, citrons, jack-fruit, tamarind-apples, and all kinds of tropical products: Of minerals, aside from gold and silver, iron and coal, already noted, there are copper, quicksilver, tin, antimony, saltpetre, and sulphur. From the sea come coral, tortoise-shell, amber, and pearl. Beds of marble and deposits of gypsum are being worked to a small degree. Among the more useful animals are the hardy ponies, indispensable water-buffaloes, swine, goats, cattle, and a few sheep, with a long list of wild fauna as varied as the flora, which is indeed marvellous in both beauty and utility. Deer, wild-bear, wild-duck, pheasants, snipe, pigeons, wood-cock, afford sport all the year round. "The world at large," says Mr. Barrett, "has paid so little

attention to Spain's colonies in the East, and the Spaniards, knowing their weakness, have so carefully guarded the truth, that it is now most difficult to make men believe what lands of wealth they actually are."

We have incurred in the war with Spain an outlay, real or anticipated, of nearly one billion dollars. Porto Rico is not a sufficient indemnification. Let us take at least our pick of the Philippines, in confidence that the native inhabitants, once shown the benefits of American sway, will never prefer any other.

The London Spectator, reviewing the remarkable results achieved by the great republic in the brief interval of the war with Spain, draws the conclusion that perhaps Europe has underrated the vitality of democratic institutions. Perhaps she has.

Published portraits of Miss Arnold, the young woman who kissed Lieutenant Holson, furnish additional proof that the hero of the Merrimac is a very brave man.

Secretary Alger's cares will be less burdensome until the "round robins" nest again.

Fair Play Asked For Brave Seamen

"Mariner," in Times-Herald. THE efficiency of our navy must be a surprise to the exceptional citizen who knows enough about it to be aware how discouraging and unintelligent has been its treatment by congress. Fifteen years ago its ships were few and antiquated, incapable of coping with any one of several of the minor powers of South America and Europe, and little except disbandment had been left untried to render the organization and personnel inefficient. There was little left but the traditions of its glorious past and hope. Its great and essential service consisted in bearing in mind, too, that the most economical defense, as well as the speediest and most effective, is the power to assume the offensive.

That the most fighting ships we have are the most efficient of their type afloat is as much the credit of the navy as the service as the skill with which that service has handled them. A modern battle ship is the most complicated aggregation of advanced scientific principles and discoveries that the minds of men have devised. The officers upon whom the ship's management and safety depend have proved themselves well worthy of the trust. No serious disaster has happened to any one of the many ships of various classes since the war began, a fact that is much to be surprised at, as well as the skill with which the ships have been fought; yet this deserving and efficient service has appealed for years in vain to the credit of our arms, a grateful government advanced Commodore Dewey just two numbers on the navy list, thus punishing two of his friends, each of whom was pushed back one number, and the appreciative congress, after indulging itself in much hysterical gush—thanked him. The two numbers bring to the highest rank of our heroes, the highest pay—\$8,000 a year while at sea and \$3,000 while on the shore duty. Such is the conception of an ample reward by our representatives that they do not deign to consider and placed at our disposal a large and important group of the richest islands in the world and a population of 10,000,000 of the highest quality of the former body that rewards have never been given to fit the services rendered. But the efficiency of the service demands that it should be treated with justice, that its pay should equal that of the other officers of the British navy, and that it should be freed from the dry rot of stagnation in promotion, and as to these the nation should demand action or an accounting by congress.

After neglecting the navy for years and repeatedly refusing to adopt measures to remedy its various wrongs and injustices, the committee of our congress finally agreed upon a measure commonly called the Roosevelt personnel bill, formulated by the assistant secretary of the navy and headed by five officers representing the different corps affected, and sent to congress with the approval of the president and secretary of the navy, and practical sanction to fit the demands of the navy to equalize the pay of the navy officers with that of the army and marine corps, to partially remedy the discriminating and harmful situation in promotion, and increase the welfare and efficiency of the enlisted men. But in the face of its promises and the urgent need of regular pay and in spite of the splendid service by which such long-delayed justice had been earned, congress deliberately refused to bring it up and adjourned without acting upon it.

Will the people of this country patiently endure such treatment of the very and chief instrument of their defense? The efficiency of this important branch of the nation's defense? Has not this war awakened at least temporarily in the minds of the people a sense of indignation with regard to matters appertaining to the country's safety and the country's honor? Or, if not, as practical people, shall we not insist that if our navy is to continue to exist it must be maintained in a state of efficiency? Of good ships and good men, the good men are the more essential, and English critics profess to believe that had our men been on board Cervera's ships and the Spaniards on board our vessels the victory of Santiago still would have been ours. Shall not congress pay attention to the personnel bill, drawn in accordance with the professional opinion of the very men who have the interest of the service most at heart, and who are competent to judge of its needs? Or, as the number of our ships increase, shall we neglect the personnel bill, which teaches us the lesson Spain has learned in this—that good ships count for little unless manned by skillful, brave, trained and well-organized crews?

REORGANIZE THE ARMY.

From the Syracuse Post. When the war is over there ought to be reorganization of every department. First of all it should be decided that the army, in the staff as well as in the line, shall be kept out of politics. There have been too many political officers for the good of the army. The staff departments have had to take care of too many incompetent men who owed their positions to a political pull. There has been no trouble to speak of in the navy. The staff and the line have worked together in harmony and with entire success. But politics has had a practical nothing to do with the management of the navy and appointments to responsible positions in it. The American army is second to no army in the world in the personnel of the troops, the esprit du corps, the intelligence and character of the individual soldier, but it is woefully

GOLDSMITH'S G. B. BAZAAR.

Making Room For Fall Stock

Necessitates the cutting and slashing of prices.

All of our summer silks must go, therefore a price has been put on them that will attract the attention of many a sharp buyer.

Foulard Silks, with Black Grounds and colored Figures, worth 35 cents, Now 21 Cents.

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The best 27 inch Printed American and French Foulards worth \$1.00, Now 49 Cents.

SEE WINDOW.

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Our annual July and August sale of Summer Footwear is now on. All our Russets must go. You need the Shoes. We need room.

Lewis, Reilly & Davies, 114 AND 116 WYOMING AVENUE.

weak in the organization or the lack of organization of its staff departments.

A TIE THAT BINDS.

From the Syracuse Standard. Should the maintenance of the supremacy Dewey won at Manila require the pouring out of American blood, the disposition to make possession of the Philippines subject to arbitration will be quickly banished from the American mind. For Spain to continue resistance in the Philippines will make the soil sated by a baptism of precious blood, and no soil thus anointed will be willingly surrendered to Spanish domination. Every life it costs to make the Philippines detestable ground in the court of diplomacy links that far-off land to the United States as with an indissoluble bond. We value our defenders at a price too high to send them to their death if nothing is to be gained worth the nation's while. In that at least we are imperialists.

MORE REGULARS NEEDED.

From the Troy Times. The present war has proved how valuable a regular army of respectable proportions may be in an emergency. Even were we not to receive a foot of additional territory as the result of the war, the best public sentiment would support a movement for a reasonable increase in the size of the army establishment. But with new territory to govern and with new responsibilities to bear, the nation could not if it would work along with the small number of regulars it has had in the past. How large the new regular army should be is a question which requires full and careful consideration. It cannot be settled in a moment, but the main point has already been definitely decided upon. There must be an increase.

A PERTINENT INQUIRY.

From the New York Sun. Would it occur to anybody but a member of the regime of Cleveland, which was for pulling down a republic and establishing a monarchy in Hawaii, where our own flag had but hereafter float, to ask such a question as Hon. Julian Harman's at Put-in-Bay?

HOBSON'S KISS.

Oh, the glamour And the clamor Of the Hobson-Arnold kiss! Lovely Emma! Sweet dilemma, Which the hero couldn't miss! At the seaside, On the beach, Of a summer holiday, Came the issue "May I kiss you?" Chirped the maid to Richmond P. Eyes appealing, Had his replies— Luckiest he of living men Cuss the Dago! Santiago Had no charms for Richmond then.

FOR IT TRUE IS.

For it true is That St. Louis Girls are better far Than all others (Like their mothers) Makes no difference who they are. So the maiden, Beauty-laden, Glued a kiss upon the lips That were cheerful 'Neath the fearful Rain of lead from Spanish ships.

Hobson, got You.

Have all we owe you. What are shells that madly whirl To the bilboes Of the kisses Of a sweet Missouri girl? —Colonel Clamathan, of St. Louis.

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Until Sept 1st we will offer our entire line of Banquet Princess and Table Lamps at from 25 to 50 per cent. discount. We wish to reduce stock. If you are in need of a lamp this is a chance get a bargain.

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Ladies' Leather Belts, Fine Silk and Elastic Belts, Belt Buckles and Sets, Chatelaine Bags, Shirt Waist Sets, Neckties, Etc., Etc.

Our assortment of "Fine Goods" in the above lines being still large, prices have been cut proportionately, and you will find them during this sale, low enough to fit the occasion.

An unlimited assortment of Leather Belts.

25c. goods cut to 15c. 50c. goods cut to 35c. 75c. goods cut to 50c. 85c. goods cut to 60c.

NAILHEAD BELTS, "FRENCH MOROCCO." 25c. quality cut to 42c. \$1.00 quality cut to 75c.

FANCY SILK AND ELASTIC BELTS. Our \$1.25, \$1.50 and \$1.75 goods, in one lot at 10c.

A few fine French Enamel and Jewel Belts will be closed at exactly one-half price.

ONE LOT Chatelaine Bags, 50c. quality cut to 30c. ONE LOT Morocco Chatelaine Bags, \$1.00 goods, cut to 75c. All finer grades at like reductions.

Choice line of Shirt Waist Sets in Sterling Silver and Fine Gold, an elegant assortment at 25c. One-half gross Fine Shirt Waist Sets—an assorted lot. To close at 10c., worth double

ONE LOT Ladies' P. K. Ties, best goods, at 15c. China Silk String Ties, large assortment, three for 25c. Lin extra heavy Silk String Ties, our 25c. quality at three for 70c.

We will offer "Special for this Sale" our "Own Brand" of Choice Taffeta Ribbons No. 49 at 25c. No. 49 at 35c. Elegant color assortment.

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